

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2.

SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872.

NO. 17.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday.

AT SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or \$2.50 per year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One inch of space one time, \$1.00, or \$2.50 per month.

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SAUCELITO, Saturday, September 28th

WATER.

We want the aid of Science to trace the law of subterranean waterways in California and Nevada. Our rivers are few and smaller streams run dry. Our surface herbage dies athirst and the verdure that charms the eye in other lands gives to our Summer landscape a sere and dreary repulsion. Yet water is even more plentiful than elsewhere, for the very reason that we don't see it! Were all our streams exposed to view, they would be open to destructive evaporation, and California would be desert and uninhabitable. What Atlantic country could survive a continuous Summer drought of eight months? It would so desiccate the soil that even trees would perish. What would become of the grape vines of France? No rootlet, in all their depth of ramification, would escape destruction. Yet, in California, without a sprinkle of rain and scarce a dampening dew-drop, from the opening bud to the ripened vintage, our vineyards smile in the torrid sunshine, glisten in breathing luxuriance on our arid foothills, and carry to full perfection a never-failing crop of luscious grapes, that know no blight and that have no equal on the earth! How is this and why?

All Nature is a system of compensation. Owing possibly to shrinkage from long periods of desiccating winds and sunshine, our rocks are full of fissures, our soils are full of pores, and our river beds are full of sinks. These sinks, in Nevada, are the only outlets of the lakes and rivers. The State being a basin surrounded with mountains, were it not for finding escape through numerous sinks, the whole State would be a connected chain of deep lakes interspersed with islands—now the summits of her numerous mountain chains. The change would add greatly to her beauty. But her vast mineral treasures would be lost to the world. Instead of the waters vanishing, the rich veins of silver, copper, lead and antimony, and the deposits of soda, salt, sulphur and borax, would sink beyond our reach.

In California there are outlet-ways for our waters, but they also sink. The evident object of this is to withdraw the waters from the thirsty air and to give them flow through subterranean channels below the roots of trees. Thus irrigation is supplied from below, instead of from rainfall above; and thus trees and grape vines are nurtured and preserved. We have on earth no more striking demonstration of recompensing Providence.

Every valley in California has beneath its soil, protected from profitless and exhaustive evaporation, a perfect system of water-courses, which is, we may be sure, ample for all vegetation, and the persistent trade winds of Summer suffice to bring it to our hands. What we want is to master the law of their distribution. There must be surface signs, which are open to scientific research. M. Paramelle has discovered and formulated the law of Subterranean Hydrology, and the scientific application of it he calls Hydroscoopy (how to search for water). By exterior survey he maps out the underground currents of water in estates, and he gives a close approximation to the depth and volume of the stream which he selects for your purpose. Already 9,500 springs, before unknown, have been brought into use by this Monsieur. He has given instructions to many pupils, whose discoveries are equally

successful. Hydralogy and Hydroscoopy, if they could be successfully inaugurated on the Pacific Coast, would introduce some variations in the system of farming, and give to our country many dotings of green to add beauty to the landscapes now colorless and unattractive.

THE STATE BOARD AND THE MORTGAGE TAX.

The Sacramento papers assert that the State Board of Equalization did not order the Auditor of San Francisco to disregard all the charges made in the assessment by the Supervisors but only those declared void by the Supreme Court. The following is the body of their letter:

"You are hereby required to disregard all and every entry or mark made upon the assessment roll of said city and county by order of the Board of Supervisors of said city and county, or under or by virtue of the order or judgment by the said Supreme Court declared null and void. And you are hereby required to copy upon the duplicate assessment roll of said city and county, and make part thereof, all of the entries made upon the assessment roll by the Assessor in relation to the assessment enumerated in said judgment in the same manner and to the same extent as if no order in relation thereto had ever been made by said Board of Supervisors or any pretended cancellation made by the Clerk of said Board."

The italicized "or" is no doubt an error of the Clerk of the State Board. The plain meaning of the first sentence is that every mark of the Supervisors is to be disregarded, and of the second sentence that the marks in reference to the assessments on the deposits of the Savings Banks should be specially disregarded. The letter was so interpreted by everybody who read it, including the Auditor and several of the Supervisors. Although we are ready to believe that the assertion of the State Board that the letter was intended to apply only to the cases covered by the decision of the Supreme Court, it is to be regretted, for their own credit, that they did not know enough to express their meaning in clear language.

If they meant what they now say they meant, they had no business to write the letter. It is a piece of gross impertinence for them to order anybody to obey a decree of the Supreme Court. The judgments of that Court do not require the subsequent approval of the State Board to give them validity, or any supplementary process from that Board to secure their enforcement. The Attorney General of the State in his petition to the Supreme Court for a decree to cancel the assessments of the deposits of the Savings Banks had neglected to make the auditor a party and the judgment of the Court is not addressed to him. Yet as the assessment roll is in his possession and was when the judgment was rendered, and as he must make the copy to be used by the Tax Collector he is the only one who could correct the error. This omission, however, does not justify the State Board in assuming authority, not conferred upon them by the statute nor justified by any precedent. When the Auditor delivers the duplicate roll to the Tax Collector he must file an affidavit that he has "made it conform to the requirements of the State Board," but these requirements are only such as are authorized by statute. As a general rule a person is not bound by a judicial decree rendered in a suit to which he is not a party, and in the present case as the law makes it the Auditor's duty to copy the assessment roll as delivered to him by the Supervisors, it is not proper for him to make any alterations unless he is explicitly ordered to do so by a higher authority. He will therefore, as we are informed, if not commanded to insert the Savings Banks' deposits in the assessment roll, copy the books as amended by the Supervisors. There is no disposition to disregard the law or treat any State officer with disrespect so long as he adheres to the line of his duty as prescribed by the Statutes or the decisions of the Supreme Court.

WE GO IT ALONE.

A correspondent of the San Mateo County Gazette indulges too soon in congratulation. "Passing to print" and passing to vote are two very different things. He became jubilant over the action of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco after the result of their first

action on the Santa Cruz and Watsonville Railroad subsidy. He says:

"The narrow gauge road of the San Francisco, San Mateo and Watsonville R. R., will amply supply our wants for some time to come at least. That the people of San Francisco will hesitate to grant us the trifling boon now asked for, and passed to print by their Supervisors, cannot for a moment be doubted, especially seeing that their city will be equally, if not more benefited, by the advantages to be gained. We shall have, on our part, low fares, cheap freight, a little rise in real estate and a large influx of population."

Speaking of the many pleasure seekers who will gather upon the sea side, he concludes as follows:

"Even Woxcackler himself will abandon his club and Horace Greeley to join the joyous, animated, happy throng."

We do not like to dampen his ardor, but must tell him so that he may enlighten the readers of the *Gazette* that happy throngs even now congregate on our Marin shores and in our leafy groves. Woxcackler, D. D. comes to see us often.

But we do sympathize with the writer in his present state of feelings. The Board of Supervisors have finally rejected both the North Pacific Coast and the Santa Cruz and Watsonville Railroad propositions. Our little glory was short lived and we are forced to rely on our own resources and must for our own sake develop them even knowing that they will benefit San Francisco largely. We cannot hope for such rapid work as would have been the case if San Francisco had lent us her aid; but we will jog along and before it is well known to the community, we may have the satisfaction of having railroad termini and depots here instead of seeing them at North Beach. We pass San Francisco, call it "next" and go it alone.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

For the information of such of our readers as wish to make reference to past elections in connection with the coming one, we publish the following table. It gives the majority in each State at its latest election, the year of the election, the chief officer voted for, and the electoral vote, the figures being taken from the *Tribune Almanac*, excepting those of this year's elections:

Vote.	State.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Office and Date.
10.	Alabama,		3,804	Governor, 1870.
6.	Arkansas,	2,072		Congress, 1870.
5.	California,	5,061		Governor, 1871.
6.	Connecticut,	28		Governor, 1872.
3.	Delaware,		2,334	Governor, 1870.
4.	Florida,	614		Lt. Gov'r, 1870.
11.	Georgia,		22,596	Congress, 1870.
21.	Illinois,	22,589		Congress, 1871.
15.	Indiana,		2,558	Sec. State, 1870.
11.	Iowa,	41,254		Judge, 1871.
5.	Kansas,	20,028		Governor, 1870.
12.	Kentucky,		37,153	Governor, 1871.
8.	Louisiana,	25,468		Auditor, 1870.
7.	Maine,	16,600		Governor, 1872.
8.	Maryland,		15,135	Governor, 1871.
13.	Mass.	27,404		Governor, 1871.
11.	Michigan,	16,682		Governor, 1870.
5.	Minnesota,	14,984		Governor, 1871.
8.	Mississippi,	24,042		Legislature, 1871.
15.	Missouri,		41,917	Governor, 1870.
3.	Nebraska,	2,478		Governor, 1870.
3.	Nevada,		1,053	Governor, 1870.
5.	N. Hampshire,	1,170		Governor, 1872.
9.	N. Jersey,		5,979	Governor, 1871.
35.	New York,	18,907		Sec. State, 1871.
10.	N. Carolina,	1,915		Governor, 1872.
22.	Ohio,	20,168		Governor, 1871.
3.	Oregon,	1,000		Congress, 1872.
29.	Pennsylvania,	14,575		Aud. Gen., 1871.
4.	R. Island,	3,471		Governor, 1872.
7.	S. Carolina,	33,534		Governor, 1870.
12.	Tennessee,		35,388	Governor, 1870.
8.	Texas,		24,279	Congress, 1871.
5.	Vermont,	25,700		Governor, 1872.
11.	Virginia,		2,239	Congress, 1870.
5.	W. Virginia,		2,150	Governor, 1870.
10.	Wisconsin,	9,329		Governor, 1871.

The elections in Maine and Vermont having recently taken place, and the official returns being not yet made up, the majorities given are those reported in the latest intelligence from those States.

THERE are several deposits of sulphur on the Pacific Slope, especially in Nevada. In passing along the Humboldt, in Nevada, one sees close by the railway a mound of sulphur covering thirty acres or so, apparently almost pure. Ores of lead, antimony, tin, copper and iron abound on this coast. Marble of great beauty, roofing slates, porcelain clays, etc., may be added to the neglected treasures of the Pacific States. The reported diamond range belongs partly to the Atlantic slope, for it is in the Rocky Mountain water-shed by

New Mexico, which sends its streams to the Rio Grande on the east and the Colorado on the west. If there be truth in current reports, diamonds will not long be classed among our neglected treasures.

COTTON IN FRESNO.

KINGS RIVER, Sept. 20th, 1872.

DEAR HERALD: Cotton appears to flourish here as if to the manner born. I send you a bunch in bloom, in boll and in blossom. Mr. Davis, Mr. Church and others have commenced picking. I understand they have about forty acres each, and they estimate the yield at about 400 pounds per acre of lint cotton.

This is no doubt the beginning of a valuable industry, as with irrigation, which they can have in abundance from the Fresno Canal, they expect to raise 500 pounds per acre; however, 400 pounds seems to be a good yield, this being equal to 1,200 pounds seed cotton, which is a large amount for an acre of land. The proportion is one-third cotton and two-thirds seed. Four hundred pounds at 20 cents per pound is \$80 per acre, gross; approximate expenses, thus: Cultivating at \$4 per acre, equal to 1 cent per pound; rent, \$4 per acre, equal to 1 cent per pound; picking, per contract, 4 1/4 cents per pound; ginning, baling and freight, 1 1/2 cents per pound. Total, 8 cents.

I never saw a cotton gin before, and for your information will describe it: It appears about the size of a corn sheller, only it has two cylinders, worked reversely by a belt, and separated by an iron partition; the cylinder upon which the cotton is thrown is full of circular saws, which revolve through slits in the iron plate, and the teeth drag the cotton through, leaving the seeds behind. The cylinder on the opposite side of the partition is covered with brushes, and revolving in the opposite direction, each little brush running between the series of circular saws sweeps off the cotton before the teeth revolve to the lower part of the plate; the cotton thus drops on one side and the seed on the other. The process is perfectly simple, and the baling also is not more costly than baling hay, except the additional expense of the wrapper. But suppose that only 300 pounds of clear cotton can be raised to the acre, what a large margin is left for profit. One great expense in the South, hoeing away weeds, will not be necessary here. The expense of cultivating the plants will not exceed that of a corn crop.

THE OLD SETTLERS.

Here appear astonished at the fecundity of the soil, and the success of the experiment. I heard a storekeeper, after selling a farmer some alfalfa seed, predict it would not grow. "Well," said the Teuton, "you should have told me that before I bought." "Yes, but I wanted to sell my goods." However, the farmer refused to be discouraged, and the alfalfa grew luxuriously. He brought in an armful in triumph, but was soon damped down by the assurance of the citizens at the barge; who had gathered round, that no animal would eat it. This made the Teuton furious. He said, "Gentlemen, you see those horses; I swear they never saw alfalfa before, if they won't eat the grass I give you the horses—what you give me if they do?" At this they weakened; but before they could reply, the horses settled the matter by making a dive for the fragrant herbage and eating it out of the farmer's arms. Off hobbled one and then another, shaking their heads at the wonderful result. Truly, they were a very funny people. Yours, FARMER.

We find the following in Natal (African Diamond Fields) *Mercury*, though that paper makes no response to the enquiry.

AN INNOCENT ENQUIRY.—The following amusing epistle has been received at Government-house:—Virginia City, M. T., March 16th, 1872.—British Office at Cape Good Hope.—I wish to know if there is any newspaper published there, and if there is, to know what it is worth and how I will get the money to the publishers. My object in writing is to find out something regarding the Gold-fields of that country, and to learn whether it would justify enterprising young men to emigrate to that country. —Yours Respectfully, J. H. Barker, Virginia City, Montana Territory, United States of America.

THE coal miners of Schuylkill County, Penn., have been greatly oppressed since the war, by over-production among themselves and by competition with neighboring coal-fields. But their greatest losses grew out of strikes. It has been the custom of the working miners' League, to wait till operators had made contracts for delivering at current prices, then to make a combined stand for increase of wages. Then strike has always lasted so long in every season, that dealers abroad were driven to rural regions for supply; and thus Schuylkill county lost its business. Now we find that thirty large collieries have been suspended for want of sales at living prices.

SOME one asked the daughter of a New Yorker, who was about to marry his fourth wife, who was going to perform the ceremony. She replied, "I don't know, but I presume it will be Dr. Spring. He generally marries father."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The District Convention.

NOMINATION OF SAMUEL CLARK, OF BOLINAS, FOR SUPERVISOR OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The primary election held in this precinct last Saturday, resulted in the election of delegates to the District Convention as follows: J. B. Bellrude, John Peter, Constantine Decilla, J. Broderick, William Crosby.

A counter movement was inaugurated by those opposed to the N. P. C. R. R. Co., and delegates were sent to contest the regulars.

The delegates from the several precincts convened at Olema last Wednesday.

There was at first some difficulty in determining the relative rights of the Sausalito delegates, but upon ballot for admission, the regular ticket was recognized.

The first ballot taken for Supervisor resulted as follows: Dampier, 13; Samuel Clark, 10; General H. A. Cobb, 5.

The second ballot stood as follows: Clark, 15; Dampier, 13.

Samuel Clark, who is a resident of Bolinas, was declared duly nominated.

TRULY RURAL.—A woman of unknown name created a sensation on the *Princess* last Sunday. She was crazy, or imbecile, or both. She imagined that her husband was calling for her from that bourne whence no traveler returns. She just thought that she would sit down by the side of babbling brooks, and there pour out the secrets of her heart into the sympathizing ears of Nature. Suddenly she heard the seductive tones of her long lost husband, and imagining that she saw the North Pacific Coast Railroad running from Sausalito to the depot at North Beach, she dashed herself astride the perilous rail on the side of the boat and cried out, "I'm coming." Captain Brooks at that time stepped up and said, "Where are you going, madam?"

"I'm going to sit by the babbling brooks and commune with the spirit of my dear husband who is in spirit life," she said.

Then Captain Brooks, realizing the demented state of her mind, kindly volunteered to save her from ruin.

"Then sit down by me," he said. "I'll be your babbling brook, and I'll hear your prayer. Fear not, for

"Men may go and men may come,
But I go on forever."

Thus prevailed, she was saved from suicide, and Captain Brooks is to be highly commended for the shrewd manner in which he overcame her delusion.

MASS MEETING AT SAN RAFAEL.—Our correspondent at San Rafael writes as follows: "A large and enthusiastic gathering of the friends of Grant and Wilson was addressed in this place last Saturday night by the Hon. H. G. Rollins and N. Hamilton, Esq., the latter gentleman taking the place of Gen. Miller, who was announced to speak, but was prevented by illness. The meeting was called to order by Geo. W. Stilwell, Esq., chairman of the Republican County Committee. Capt. R. M. Apgar was chosen to preside. The inconsistencies of Horace Greeley were clearly shown by the speakers, and the absurdity of electing him to the Presidency over Gen. Grant was demonstrated to the satisfaction of all. The San Rafael Brass Band enlivened the meeting with several of its choicest airs, and on adjourning three fousing cheers were given for Grant and Wilson, and three more for the speakers. Another mass meeting will be held this evening. Hon. J. B. Felton, Hon. J. L. Love and J. A. Ammerman will be the speakers."

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT POINT CABALLO.—The fortifications, when constructed, as at present contemplated by the United States Government, for the defense of the Bay of San Francisco, will be very formidable. A casual inspection of the strongholds, forts and batteries at Fort Point, Black Point, Angel Island, Lime Point, Point Caballo, Alcatraz and Yerba Buena, now constructed, in process of construction, or about to be commenced, reveals the fact that while we are engaged in producing our share of the wealth of the nation, our Government is not idle, though unostentatiously perfecting and developing its plans for our protection in time of peace, preparing for war.

We are informed by Col. Mendell, Major Engineers U. S. A., in charge of fortifications, that the work now in progress of construction at Point Caballo will be quite extensive. Two barbette batteries have been nearly completed. One more will be finished within a year. They are earth parapets, with occasional patches of masonry. About one hundred men are engaged on the work. From seventy-five to one hundred heavy 15-inch guns will be mounted. Considerable grading in roadways has been done. When the present plans are completed there will be a brilliant network of batteries at the base of the hill, on the summit and at Lime Point.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—Last Monday Lenny and Johnny Story, while rowing in boat on the bay, observed something unusual and strange in the action of a person, who was in a boat near Kershaw's Island. They were so much attracted by the cir-

cumstance that they proceeded quickly to direct their course toward him. When about seven or eight yards off the boat sank under the stranger's feet leaving him struggling in the water. He was promptly rescued, and found to be in a very critical state, owing probably to fright and severe exertion, added to the effects of a salt water dose. He proved to be a son of J. C. Johnson, Esq., of San Francisco. He had come to Sausalito where he obtained one of Charlie's boats. He then went to Kershaw's to fish and the boat for some reason unknown commenced to fill and finally sank under him. It was fortunate that Lenny and Johnny Story were near to render assistance.

WANTED AN OFFICE.—A young fellow, about fifteen years old—crazy and a denizen of distracted San Francisco, came to Sausalito last Tuesday evening on an electioneering tour. He said that he believed in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and wanted to become Supervisor for the Second District of Marin County. He called upon our citizens and presented his claims for public notice and preferment. His call upon Mr. Tillinghast was very suspicious. He said he would like to be subsidized and, if he had the money he could carry the Convention at Olema the next day. He went off without a "piece." Finally he offered to trade off his subscription to the Atlantic and Pacific stock, to the barkeeper on the *Princess*, for a drink. He failed all around. Sausalito is not a good field for operators.

THE FESTIVE CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Tamalpais Club was held at Victor's last evening. We say regular—because it should be so with any well regulated organization; but we are informed that it was very irregular, no meeting having been held since last year. A game dinner and a good time was the special business of the occasion. The officers are John Mason, President; Robt. Sage, Vice President; W. A. Scollay, Secretary and Treasurer; Capt. Andrews, Honorary member.

FOUND ADRIFT.—A package of papers has been found adrift near the Sausalito wharf by the wharfinger, Matthew McKone. They were marked with the address of Jesse Walton, Esq., 416 Montgomery street. As they appear to be valuable documents which have been accidentally lost, we take this opportunity of informing the owner that they can be obtained by applying to Capt. Andrews, of the *Princess*, and paying charges.

RAILROAD WORK.—The work at White's hill is still progressing. More men have been ordered to the front, notwithstanding the defeat of the railroad subsidy order in the Board of Supervisors at San Francisco. It is rumored also that a new trial survey will be run along the east side of Tomales Bay for the purpose of more accurately determining the difficulties that are to be met with.

IN THE WOODS.—Luke has returned from a hunt after a confidence man. He traced him to Blue Mountain, when he learned that he had gone somewhere into the woods between that place and Round Valley. The Sheriff of Mendocino county is now on the track, and it is expected that our good-natured joker will be captured.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE.—The work of construction on the County Court House at San Rafael is progressing rapidly. The roof is being closed in and the dome is rising. The columns are to be placed in position next week. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation in December next.

COMING TO SETTLE.—Capt. Hutchings, who resided in this place several months during the last summer, is now preparing the foundation for a dwelling house in the shady nook immediately back of the hill which overhangs our town. He has learned to appreciate the delights of suburban residence.

FOUR DOZEN.—Frank Walton, George Baldwin and somebody else from San Francisco, went to the Laguna last Saturday with Barney O'Donnell. They stayed over night and bagged four dozen quail each.

SAUCELITO STAR FISHERMAN.—Captain Andrews claims the proud position of star fisherman of Sausalito. Well, who cares? Starfish are not good to eat.

REPAIRED AND LAUNCHED.—The schooner *Skylark* was repaired and launched from the ways at Old Sausalito during the past week.

HUMANITY.—A Fountain Association, established three years ago in Philadelphia, has opened thirty public fountains and drinking troughs in that city, which have greatly diminished the retail sale of intoxicating drinks. The late Legislature of Massachusetts authorized the selection of the various towns to establish and maintain them where public necessity and convenience require them. Two ladies of Boston have provided for the erection of drinking troughs in that city. Friends of Mr. Bergh of New York are raising a testimonial of their appreciation of his zealous and practical efforts as a friend of animals, which they intend to expend in erecting drinking fountains. A Fountain Association in London has erected 123 fountains and 124 troughs, and it is estimated that 300,000 daily drink from them. A Sacramento shop-keeper has one that pays him collaterally. It is perhaps the only thing on which San Francisco is behind its neighbor.

IRON BOATS IN WOODEN STRUCTURES.—are always attacked by rust, which diminishes their size and loosens their hold. A simple remedy is now discovered. Botholds are coated with a mixture of zinc filings and grease. The iron is thus galvanized and preserved from oxidation. It is a French invention.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Mrs. JANE RILEY was choked to death by a big piece of meat.

The city and county tax is levied at the rate of \$100 on each \$100,000.

The body of a suicide named Geo. A. Pahn was found in the Bay on last Monday.

AGASSIZ at the reception of the Academy of Sciences delivered an interesting scientific lecture.

The Pacific Steamship Company have purchased the Southern line of Steamers from Messrs. Holladay and Brenham.

The Board of Supervisors passed the Ravenswood Bridge subsidy of \$2,500,000 and the Colorado Railroad subsidy of \$10,000,000.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

A discovery of anthracite coal has been made in the mountains near Cowichan, Vancouver Island.

Rich bank diggings have been discovered on the Klamath River, below Buckeye Bar, which are paying \$30 per day to the land.

The new building of the Christian College, at Santa Rosa, was dedicated on the morning of the 23d inst., with appropriate exercises.

A Salt Lake despatch of the 24th says: The first snow fall of the season, occurred last night in the city. It fell to a depth of three inches.

The Santa Cruz County Fair will be held under the auspices of the Farmers' Club at the Skating Rink in Santa Cruz, some time during the coming month.

A Los Angeles despatch of the 26th says that Bolton Alexander, son of Gen. Alexander, U. S. A., died at the residence of General Banning, at Wilmington, last evening, of lung disease.

A railroad convention will be held in Santa Cruz on the 28th inst., with a view to the cooperation of the Railroad Committee of the county with that of the adjoining county of San Mateo.

Company "H," of the Twenty-first Infantry, for sometime stationed at Vancouver, sailed on Saturday, from Portland, for San Juan Island, to which place they have been transferred.

A new and fatal disease, combining the symptoms of cholera morbus and flux, among the children of Mineralville, Southern Utah, is creating alarm. Of many cases nearly all resulted in death.

A Pleasanton despatch of September 24th says: Mr. A. W. Finn, foreman for the Western Union Telegraph Company, while riding from Sunol to Pleasanton this evening, got thrown from his horse and injured his knee quite badly.

A Salt Lake despatch, September 26th, says: A despatch to Mayor Wells to-day, from Spring City, says that Indians were upon us this morning. A man was shot to death while driving a load of lumber, and his little son badly wounded.

A Salem (Oregon) despatch of September 24th, says: In the Senate the vote for United States Senator is as follows—Mitchell, 8; Whitaker, of Lane county, 5; Corbett, 3; Slater, 3; Nesmith, 3. In the House, Mitchell received 25; Corbett, 7; Nesmith, 5; Slater, 9; Whitaker, 3.

A San Diego despatch of the 23d says: The schooner *Cora*, while discharging lumber at Los Flores yesterday, lost one of her boats in the surf. When the boat upset it contained four men and the second mate, named Claus Silman. The men escaped, but Silman was drowned.

Burglars, robbers, etc., are rampant in Salt Lake. A man was knocked down on First South street, and robbed of about \$140 in money, and other valuables, on the 25th. A gentleman and lady in a buggy were stopped, and their money, watches and jewelry taken, the same evening.

A Corvallis (Oregon) despatch of the 26th says the schooner *Elenora* from San Francisco, loaded with Government material, arrived at Cape Disappointment on the 23d after a stormy passage of twenty-seven days. The schooner commenced leaking immediately after leaving the wharf. 10,000 brick were thrown overboard in order to keep her up. She is now unable to reload without undergoing repairs.

JAPANESE WANTS.—A merchant in Japan says that a first-class operator in spirit-rapping would find his exhibitions profitable. Belief in that doctrine has prevailed for centuries. Its range is far beyond the metaphysics of its votaries in America. They believe that Yankee ingenuity must have found out patent methods of color-telegraphy, by which communication from spirits is more satisfactory than in explicit rappings. They say the spirits tell them we are to instruct them in true religion, that hitherto taught by theology being mere put-off, till man kind should be advanced in intellectual power capable of comprehending the actual relations between Deity and the inhabitants of several planets that are ruled by one common law, moral as well as physical.

Japan wants our kind of paper. Among higher classes it is used for letter writing. We have samples of their paper-stock, with a promise of more in the shape of pulp. Japan paper material is very long-fibred and very tough. It would probably work well mixed with our straw and wood pulp.

A ship-builder is wanted. Materials for vessels are very cheap.

A photographer would find business, provided he could adopt some way to make the picture show white instead of dark faces.

Okurago has been despatched to England for machinery to make blankets for the army. They intend to give encouragement to sheep raising.

Nothing in the way of exhibition would draw like a first rate American circus, particularly if, in the off-hours, the company had a balloon, fast at one end, to give the natives a 1,200-foot ride in the upper air.

THE AGREEABLE IN MEDICINE.—Emetics are distasteful. It may interest patients to learn that a means is now discovered, by which the dose is reduced infinitely and the effect is equally sure. Apomorphine is injected subcutaneously.

Prof. Nagel also proclaims wonderful cures, nerve blindness and many other diseases of the eye by the subcutaneous injection of one sixtieth of a grain of sulphate of strychnine. These remedies indicate an approach to harmony between contending systems of medicine—that smaller doses overpowering the larger, proving that

"The race is not always to the swift
Nor the battle to the strong."

The Marquis of Lorne has never been ordained, but he is preaching to the masses in Islington, and crowds listen to his practical sermons.

We understand that the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company are now prepared to sell Villa Lots and Residences; also Business Places, giving a perfect title, free from all incumbrances, on most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.—The old Sausalito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES
From Sausalito, as Traveled at Present.

Miles.	Miles.
To San Francisco..... 5	To Tennessee Valley..... 3
Reed Ranch..... 6	the Lighthouse..... 3 1/2
San Rafael..... 12 1/2	Olema..... 30
Bolinas..... 23	Petaluma..... 31

SMITH D. TOWNE, the old pioneer druggist of Sonoma county, begs to thank his patrons of this and adjoining counties for their confidence and liberal patronage, extended to him during the last sixteen years, at his old stand, Phoenix Block, Petaluma, and wishes to inform them that on or about the 1st day of September next he will remove his stock "immediately" next door above the old stand, where he has fitted up one of the most elegant and complete Drug and Seed Stores in this State. Having added largely to his stock, in all its varied departments of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Seeds, etc., together with a superior selection of fine old Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Bitters, etc., which he makes a specialty and warrants for purity and adaptation to the requirements of the invalid. With these new facilities he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. An inspection of his new store, his goods and prices, is respectfully solicited.

New Advertisements.

Sausalito Land and Ferry Company.—Location of Works and Property, Sausalito, Marin county, State of California.—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the tenth (10th) day of September, A. D. 1879, an assessment of Four (\$4) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, not the property of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the Twelfth (12th) day of October, A. D. 1879, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the Twenty-ninth (29th) day of October, A. D. 1879, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees, J. H. BAYRE, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. se14-td

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.
U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express
LEAVES OLEMA, BOLINAS and Woodville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, connecting with 9:30 o'clock Boat.

Returning—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.
Accommodations for Pleasure Parties, Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.
NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.
a131 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

Business Lots on Favorable Terms.

FOR SALE. In Block Sixteen (16), Turney Valley varying in size from 25 to 60 feet frontage. Apply to H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co.

FOR RENT.

THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING
Rely's Restaurant. Apply to H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE
AND
CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH

TO
LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF
the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS,
621 Clay Street, San Francisco.

MONEY BORROWERS are advised that (as the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 5 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of wines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.

FARM OWNERS wishing to sell their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready moneys to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to B. P. WHITMAN, 313 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Railway, of London, held on August 28th, it was stated that, although during the past year the road had carried a million more passengers than ever before, it had earned only \$1,500 more money, and that a dividend of only one per cent. could be paid. This railway, which encircles London, cost about five million dollars per mile, or thirty-seven million five hundred thousand dollars for the entire work. The sum of \$2,683,425 has been spent in law costs since the opening of the road. In 1863 the company paid a five per cent. dividend; in 1864 six and a quarter per cent.; from 1865 to 1868 seven per cent. per annum; in 1869 four per cent.; in 1870 three and a quarter per cent., and in 1871 three per cent. It now appears that all these dividends had been paid out of capital and not out of earnings, and that in reality the annual expenditures had always exceeded the revenue. It was asserted that five millions of dollars had been wasted in building the road, and that the company had never been able to overcome the embarrassments caused by this mismanagement. At present about ninety-five thousand persons are carried over the Metropolitan Railway every day.

The exports of iron rails from Great Britain for the month ending July 31st, were 84,563 tons; of this amount 41,305 tons were to this country—nearly one-half of the total export. For the seven months of the calendar year the total exports of iron rails have amounted to 532,605 tons, of which 300,316 tons were to this country, against a total export of 564,472 tons in same time last year, and an export to this country of 287,169 tons. In the first seven months of 1870 the exports were 669,601 tons, of which amount 238,540 tons were to the United States. The total export, it will be seen, steadily decreases, while the amount, to this country, as steadily increases. The pig iron sent from England to the United States for the first seven months of the three years 1870, 1871, and 1872, has been in the order named as follows: 62,864 tons, 104,373 tons, and 141,823 tons.

The Prussian railways, in 1870, paid on an average a dividend of 8.13 per cent. on the employed capital. The dividends varied according to the importance of the lines. Thus, out of forty-six lines, the Upper Silesian line paid eighteen per cent., seven other lines paid ten per cent., twenty-six lines paid six per cent., and only twelve lines paid under five per cent. On March 1st, 1872, there were 7,969 English miles of railroad in operation in Prussia, against 7,331 miles in operation on March 1st, 1871. The average monthly income per English mile in March, 1872, was \$1,005 against \$1,056 in 1870, and \$1,009 in 1869.

The Supreme Court of Iowa have decided that where cattle are enticed by the dripping of water from a railroad tank, and are thereby brought upon a railroad track, and while there injured, the railroad company is liable.

RAILWAYS IN TURKEY.—The railway from Constantinople to Adrianople has been opened to the public for a distance of forty-five miles from the former city. The rest of the line is in course of construction.

The new Central Railway depot, in Havre, England, occupies, with its offices, platforms, etc., six acres. The roof over the platform is 700 feet in length, and consists of one span of 160 feet in the clear.

PUDDLING IRON is a process very laborious and unhealthy. The Dank's Furnace, now at work in Cincinnati, dispenses with puddling by hand. The charge of pig-metal is put in a barrel-shaped vessel lined with iron ore, through which the flame passes. When the metal melts, a revolving motion is given to the barrel-chamber. The extra carbon is oxidized and separated from the iron, by contact with the ore lining and with the circulating air, and thus it becomes malleable iron. The ball is removed, when ready, to the rolls in the usual way. This labor saving process is a perfect success.

The sun's distance from the earth is not yet determined. It is roughly estimated at about ninety-five millions of miles. The Planet Venus, whose orbit is known, has not crossed the disk of the sun for more than a century. This will occur again in 1874. Great preparations are being made by astronomers to measure the exact diameter of that luminary and to calculate its distance from the earth and from the other world which, like our own, are also children begotten of one sun and governed by one common law.

The great profits of the Express Company has induced the Philadelphia and Reading Railway to take that business into its own hands. For this purpose it has made connections with other railways through the State. The object avowed is, to cheapen express carriage on its route and to give its patrons extended facilities.

An aged friend, Dr. Hill of Sonoma, has returned to Pennsylvania, where he will probably pass the remainder of his days. The Doctor is universally beloved in Sonoma county. He is the father of Macpherson Hill the Viniculturist. He carries with him the best wishes of numerous friends.

At the last school exhibition of a town in Maine, the following essay received the prize. On the Turtle. This animal is found most always in the water and then he comes on dry land. The Turtle can not fly. If he was the right kind of a bird he could fly, but if he was a goose bird or an ostrich he could not fly. The Turtle has four paws and a mouth like the American eagle, which makes the British Lion and the unicorn tremble. The turtle has a shell, and sometimes folks put fire on it and the turtle crawls out. When the turtle crawls out of his shell he is very wet and sticky. There are two kinds of turtles, mud turtle and the other kind. We don't have any other kind in our pond. French and Irish people eat turtle and frogs, but I should not like to. I caught a turtle once, but it did not do me any good, for I swopped it off for a jack-knife and cut my fingers. Father said it was a judgement, but I thought it was a knife. I don't know much about turtles, but I am for Grant.

The new Roman Catholic Cathedral to be erected in Newark, will cost over \$1,000,000, and the Bishop's house \$250,000.

A new name for the nursery—Laplant.

LOOSE THREADS.

TAKING COLD.—Stealing ice.

A SEA-SAW.—The sword fish.

SINGLE MINDED PEOPLE.—Bachelors.

LONG DIVISION.—Separating from life.

A COSTLY HABIT.—Dressing in fashion.

ONE OF THE BEST THINGS OUT.—A conflagration.

"BELLES"—call a great many people to church.

CAN A BUTCHER-SHOP be called a meeting house?

POSTMASTERS ought to be buried in a post-script.

A ONE-SIDED VIEW is the best—if it is of a squinting lady.

WHAT IS THAT WHICH IS A CAT, IS LIKE A CAT, YET IS NOT A CAT? A kitten.

TO MAKE APPLE-TREES BEAR.—Pick off all the leaves as soon as they appear.

WHAT IS SOCIETY, AFTER ALL, BUT A MIXTURE OF THE MISTAKES AND MISSE-ERIES.

THE MOST NATURAL WAY OF INSERTING FALSE TEETH.—Gun them in, to be sure!

"LUCAS A NON LUCENDO."—"Tugli, 'hav' ye got a light?—Yes, Tonal, but it's out."

WHY IS A MAN'S LIFE SAVED BEFORE HE HAS HAD HIS DINNER? Because he can't digest then.

WHEN MAY YOUNG LADIES BE SAID TO BE ECONOMICAL? When they resort to tight-lacing to prevent wastefulness.

A NECESSITY AT A GEORGIA REVIVAL shouted to a friend: "Calline! hold my shawl and bonnet till I shout Glory."

MRS. PARTINGTON is collecting autographs, and will be grateful for any specimens of the handwriting of any distinguished characters.

JONES who had been arguing with Smith until his patience was exhausted said he didn't wish him dead, but he would be glad to see him no more.

"CAN DEGRATE, PAPA?"

"No, my son, why?"

"This book I am reading tells about deer-stalking."

"Where are you going so fast, Mr. Smith?" demanded Mr. Jones. "Home, sir, home. Don't detain me! I have just bought my wife a new bonnet, and I must deliver it before the fashion changes."

"Would you take the last cent a person had for a glass of soda water?" asked a Kankakee youth.

"Yes," responded the unthankful proprietor, whereupon he pulled out the cent and got the drink.

A PHOTOGRAPHER in one of the country towns in Massachusetts was recently visited by a young woman, who, with sweet simplicity, asked, "How long does it take to get your photograph after you have left your measure?"

"I say, Pompey," said one freedman to another, "dis chile has tried lots of gift fares and tings fura prize, but neebor could draw anything at all."

"Well, Jim, I'd vise you try a hand cart; de chances are a thousand to one dat you could draw dat."

An engineer on the Grand Trunk ran into a team near North Yarmouth, the other day, tipping driver and all into the ditch. He stopped as soon possible and ran back, expecting the man was badly injured, if not killed. The *Argus* reports the following remarks of the man when he was picked up: "Is all right, Cap'n. Bill's (his) silus a little skittish, 'n' I guess he (he) ran 'way 'n' tipped me over. Take suthin, Cry'n?" added he, fumbling for his bottle.

The late Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria, took great interest in educational matters, and on one occasion paid a visit to a school, and heard the teacher make one of the classes go through an object lesson. Now, can you tell me anything about heat? was one of the questions. A bright little man held forth his hand, as much as to say that he could.

"Well, now, my boy," said the teacher, "what do you know?" "Heat expands," said the boy, in the jerky style of delivery characteristic of his years.

"Heat expands—cold contracts." The teacher looked at the Prince for approval. The Prince bowed his head and smiled approbation. The teacher, eager for more such smiling, went on: "Very good," he said, "now give me an example."

"In summer the days are long; in winter the days are short," replied the boy, greatly to the amusement of the Prince, and the mortification of the teacher.

A story is told of two prominent ministers of Newport, the favorite New England summer resort, which is the good to be lost. Rev. Dr. T. of the Unitarian Church, and Rev. Mr. B. of the Congregational Church, being on the best terms, were one day invited to dine at the house of a mutual friend.

Mr. B., for some reason, failed to come, and some one at the table took occasion to remark upon his excellent quality. "Yes," said the Doctor, "he is a very fine man; but isn't it a pity he will sweat?"

Mr. B. swore. What do you mean? was the general exclamation from all sides. Mr. B. is a very fine man," persisted the doctor, "but I am sorry to say that he sometimes sweats." Being pressed for explanation, he finally yielded. "Sometime before the two had been out fishing together, and as the doctor stood on one rock, he heard some conversation between Mr. B. and a fisherman, who were at a little distance on another. The fisherman said, 'I've got a good bite.' 'So have I,' answered Mr. B. 'You see,' persisted the Doctor, "that, though Mr. B. is a very fine man, he will sweat."

Boston Evening Journal.

A FARMY who proposed to publish a new house-keeper's guide, sent to the Boston Commercial Bulletin the following extracts from the forthcoming work:

Plain sauce.—An interview with a Saratoga hotel clerk.

To make good jam.—Ask any horse car conductor.

To boil a tongue.—Drink scalding coffee.

To make a good broth.—Leave a letter from one of your sweethearts where your wife can find it.

How to make an Indian loaf.—Give him a gallon of whiskey.

How to make puffs.—Send the publisher fifty cents a line for them.

A plain loaf.—A visit to the prairies.

How to make pi.—Jostle the printer's elbow.

To "bone" a turkey.—Take it when the poultryer is not looking.

To corn beef.—Feed your cattle at a brewery.

How to select a foul.—Ask the umpire of a baseball match.

A plain stew.—A trip in an old fashioned street railway car on a warm day.

How to dress boots.—A horse whip is a good thing to dress boots with, especially if he be a dead beat.

On a tombstone in New Jersey.—(Reader pass on)—don't waste your time on bad biography and bit-for rhymes.

For what I am, this crumbling clay assures.

And what I was, is no affair of yours.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FATE OF AN AERONAUT.—So many balloons came out of Paris during the siege that those who received their letters by this means began at last to look upon the aeronaut as a very safe courier, and on his aerial trip as one of pleasure rather than of peril. Among the balloons which escaped over the iron girdle of Teutons was the Jacquart. It was entrusted to the care of a sailor named Leprince. Tearing through space before a gale of wind, the gallant young tar and his new kind of craft were sighted at La Rochelle, just as the wind bore him over the Atlantic. On the way he must have met with an atmospheric current which drove him eastward, for there now have been found in the Scilly Islands the despatches carried by the Jacquart. As the sacks have not been picked up in one and the same place, it is supposed that when Leprince saw this group of islands he gradually got rid of his despatches, casting them over-board when ever he saw land beneath him. This must, of course, have considerably lightened the balloon, and commensated his own destruction by imparting to it an ascending force which waited him once more over the terrible ocean. His subsequent fate remains a mystery.

A SALE of curious autographs recently took place in London which indicates in an interesting manner the comparative value placed on worthies who have passed away. Many of the letters were written by the poet, Cowper, and of these one brought \$4 13s. Gibbon's letters predicting the success of Boswell's Johnson, brought \$5 6d., while a letter of the Duke of Wellington went for 3s. 6d., and one of George Canning's for one shilling. An autograph of Sarah Siddons fetched \$5 5s., while a letter from "the first gentleman in Europe" to Richard Sheridan sold for a guinea. Some letters from Mendelssohn went for \$2 10s., and various theatrical letters, of people even lately deceased, brought high prices. It is remarkable of this sale, which was made by a first rate London firm, and long advertised, that the letters of military heroes went cheaper than those of statesmen, those of statesmen for less than those of literary celebrities, and that the autographs of famous players and singers, realized, relatively speaking, the highest price of the whole.

A LONDON correspondent gives the following notes on the high prices charged in that city: "How dear everything is!" is one of the commonest remarks here now. Coals are nine and one-half dollars per ton—twice as much as they were twelve months ago. Manufactured articles are almost all higher, and there is much complaint at the price of provisions. Bread is twenty-eight cents the eight-pound loaf; butter, thirty-two cents per pound; beef, twenty-five cents, and best mutton twenty-eight cents. The railway companies also propose to raise their charges. The strikes and trade unionism have, perhaps, had something to do with it; and possibly combinations among the capitalists and manufacturers have also done something toward producing the existing state of things. The farm laborers, too, now go on the strike and have their unions. But yet harvest men seem to be getting good wages, for this country. I was told to-day that in a neighboring county they were asking and getting twenty-four shillings—about six dollars—an acre.

FEARS are expressed by one of the London papers that the increased consumption of meat in Holland may seriously diminish the supply of the British metropolis. The poorer classes of the Dutch used not to touch meat, but had the herring for its substitute. Not until lately could foreigners participate in the herring fishery without a license from the Dutch Government; but the license has been abandoned, and the fishery has been thrown open to the coasting craft of every nation in Europe. All restrictive bars being removed the herring banks have become overfished. Since the herring has become scarce as an article of food, the signs for a desire of eating more meat have been undeniably manifest among the Dutch. This desire, having been once engendered, is being gratified, and has added its mite to the high price of meat on the English side of the channel.

GATHERING WILD OATS.—The scarcity of straw the present season has dealt havoc among the paper makers, who depend on that textile, and resort must be had to other substances for material wherewithal the paper can be made. Edward Sweetapple, Esq., the Superintendent of Marley Mill, has laborers now employed in gathering wild oats from the marsh near Elk Landing. These he intends to dry and experiment with. If he should find them adapted to the purpose paper ought to become cheaper in the neighborhood of Elkton. Judging from the quantity of wild oats sown hereabouts the crop ought to be exhaustless.—*Cecil (Md.) Democrat.*

A TURKISH breakfast is a laborious and complicated affair, about thirty dishes being essential, the first always being roast lamb. A round metal plate, three feet in diameter, is placed on a low frame, and serves as a table, about which half a dozen persons repose on rugs. There are no plates, knives, or forks, and only the right hand is permitted to be used; the left must remain invisible. The dishes on the table are continually changed, so that little can be eaten from each. When the repast is finished, an attendant presents to each guest a basin, and a piece of soap, and pours water over his hands from a metal jug. An elegant embroidered napkin serves for drying the hands.

BOOTS BY MAIL.—By the new postal law which went into effect July 1st, packages of dry goods, hardware, drugs (except liquid drugs) and other merchandise, not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, can be mailed to any part of the United States at a charge of two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Much time and money will be saved by this arrangement. For instance, a pair of boots, if neither boot weighs more than twelve ounces, may be wrapped up in two separate parcels and sent across the continent for twelve cents, whereas the transportation of goods of this description by express would cost as much as the goods are worth.

SOME of the Christians of Milwaukee must be an easy-going people, at least on the temperance question, if we may judge from an article in the *Christian Statesman*, which says that a fair was lately held in one of the churches in that city, one of the features of which was, that a handsome drinking tankard was put up as a prize, to be given to the "most popular brewer of Milwaukee," to be decided by the votes of purchasers of tickets. The *Statesman* calls this operation a union of church and brewery.

THE grasshoppers of Connecticut Valley have taken to chewing tobacco in the fields, but the habit is said to be proving fatal to them, as they are found dead in great numbers at the foot of the plant on which they have feasted. The loss of the grasshoppers is not greatly to be deplored, but they will soon learn not to swallow the juice, and then probably the habit will be less injurious. However, we don't care to spoil the argument for the anti-tobaccoists, if there is any of them.

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

H. A. COBB, PRESIDENT.
W. H. TILLINGHAST, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MAURICE DORE, TREASURER.
J. H. SAYRE, SECRETARY.

Directors: H. A. Cobb, J. E. de la Montagne, John H. Baird, F. MacCrellish, H. B. Platt, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Emile Grisar.

President, H. A. COBB.
Capt. Steamer Princess, H. H. ANDREWS.
1610-1f

Saucelito Ferry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, September 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, (MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P. M.

On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

H. A. COBB, President.
ap13-1f 327 Montgomery street.

LATEST NEWS

BY

BAMBER & CO'S Newspaper Express.

SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS

DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUBSCRIBERS at the following low rates:

	Cts.
Alta, (with Sunday edition)	30
Evening Bulletin, per week	37 1/2
Morning Bulletin	37 1/2
Examiner	25
Post, (German)	25
La Sociedad	25
Call	12
Demokrat	25
Courier	50
Nuevo Mundo	25

Papers delivered immediately on the arrival of the cars.

Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. F. HINMAN.

Agent for the Saucelito Herald.
Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.
ly22-1f

W. A. SCOLLAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH the well known retail Saloon;

No. 1534 STOCKTON STREET.

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. mh3-f

RAILROAD RESTAURANT,

SAUCELITO,

LOUIS SCHULZE, Proprietor.

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT

landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnic, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. jels-1f

BAY VIEW HOTEL,

BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL

find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes. jels-1f

GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

A. FOLSOM,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship. Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jyl3-1f

Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 Front Street, and PILSBURY, WEBB & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco. ad24-f

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Little fresh violets,
Born in the wild wood;
Sweetly illustrating
Innocent childhood;
Shy as the antelope,
Brown as a berry,
Free as the mountain air,
Ringing and merry.

Blue eyes and hazel eyes
Peep from the hedges,
Shaded by sun-bonnets,
Frayed at the edges;
Up in the apple trees,
Beechless of danger,
Manhood in embryo
Stares at the stranger.

Out in the hilly patch
Seeking the beehives,
Under the orchard tree,
Feasting on cherries,
Trampling the clover blossoms
Down among the grasses,
No voice to hinder them,
Dear lad and lassie!

No grim propriety,
No introduction,
Even as the birdlings
From the nestling!
Joining the parent brood,
Strengthening each muscle,
Bearing health's armor,
Till life's coming bustle.

Dear little innocents,
Born in the wild wood,
O that all little ones
Had such a childhood!
God's grace spread over them,
God's grace be with them,
No sweeter heritage
Could life bequeath them.

AT REST.

BY WILL M. CLEVELAND.

Rest, weary hands,
Under the silent hands—
Till no more thy share
Banished from thee are pain and care.
Under the friendly hands,
Rest, folded hands!

Sleep, azure eyes,
Under the hanging skies
Nestle shall the glancing tear
Till of sorrow hovering near,
Under the changing skies,
Sleep, fearless eyes!

Lie weary form,
Safe from affliction's storm
Never again shall pain
Crush thee within thy iron chain.
Sheltered from every storm,
Lie, peaceful form!

Rest, true, kind heart,
Far from all griefs apart
That which hath laden thee,
Lightens at last, and thou art free.
Far from all griefs apart,
Rest, sweet, kind heart!

Fly, unbound soul,
Home to thy heavenly goal
Find there, to lose no more,
The well-loved ones that went before.
Home to thy cherished goal,
Fly, blessed soul!

BITTER SWEET.

BY MRS. M. JOHNSON.

Diamonds blaze on your regal bosom,
You smile just as you smiled that night,
When morning the true love I gave you,
I feel heart broken from your sight.

Ma belle, you've won your heart's ambition,
Costly garments and wealth untold—
You shine the queen amidst a thousand,
But are you happy as of old?

I gave you all I had to win you,
A heart unsullied, pure and true,
I named you Truth, and reared a temple,
And its sacredness for you.

I twined it with love's fairest flowers,
Hope whispering the while, 'tis well;
You set your blindness rudely crushed it,
Woman, I cursed you when it fell.

You smile, but oh, your smile is hollow,
Hearts ache and break, long sorrow sears,
I know as well as thou you said it,
You've lost the sweetness from your years.

This is the bitter sweet of loving
To love and lose, yet still love on,
Clasping the dear and empty socket,
From whence the precious pearl is gone.

Houston, August, 1872.

D. SAY NOT PURE AFFECTIONS CHANGE.

O, say not pure affections change
When fixed they once have been,
Of that between two noble hearts
Hate or calm intervenes!

Though coldness for a while may freeze
The love springs of the soul,
Though angry pride its sympathies
May for a time control,

Yet such estrangement cannot last
A love, a touch, a look,
Discovered at once the selfish
That crimped affection's brook.

Again they feel the genial glow
Within the bosom burn,
And all their pent up tenderness
With ten-fold force return.

Motherwell.

London News.—The quantity of water used in extinguishing fires in London during 1871 amounted to 16,204,547 gallons. About one-half of this water was taken from the River Thames and from canals and docks, and the remainder from the street pipes.

AGRICULTURAL.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRD.—Baron Von Tschudi, the well known Swiss naturalist, says

Without birds, successful agriculture is impossible. They annihilate, in a few months, a greater number of destructive insects than human hands can accomplish in the same number of years. Among the most useful birds for this purpose may be classed the swallow, wren, robin, redbreast, sparrow and finch. Tschudi tested a titmouse upon rose-bushes of his neighbor, and rid the same in a few hours of innumerable lice. A robin redbreast killed in the neighborhood of eight hundred flies in an hour. A pair of night swallows destroyed in fifteen minutes an immense swarm of gnats. A pair of wrens flew thirty-six times in an hour, with insects in their bills, to their nests. He considers the sparrow very important, a pair of them, in a single day, carry three hundred worms or caterpillars to their nests—certainly a good compensation for the few cherries which they pluck from the trees. The generality of small birds carry to their young ones, during their feeding period, nothing but insects, worms, snails, spiders, etc.

A farmer indignantly destroys a robin because he has caught him eating a cherry, and thinks he has done mankind a service in so gloating, but let him take a moment to open the crop of the bird, and he will find it full of worms. In some instances 200 worms and grubs have been found in the gizzard of a single bird. An oriole shot in a field of wheat had 200 weevils in its crop. A pair of orioles (parent birds) destroyed 1,000 caterpillars in a day. The commissioners appointed by the French government have reported with an accuracy characteristic of French legislation. It has been decided that by no agency save that of little birds can the ravages of insects be kept down. A certain insect was found to lay 2,000 eggs, but a certain titmouse was found to eat 200,000 of those eggs in a year. A swallow devours about 500 insects a day, eggs and all. A house sparrow's nest in the city of Paris was found to contain 700 pairs of the upper wings of cock chafers, though, of course, in such a place food of other kind was procurable in abundance.

The blue bird in some respects, reminds one of the English robin redbreast, though as an insect-destructor it surpasses the English bird. Its food consists of all kinds of insects, especially the larvae of the coddling moth, and caterpillars and caterpillars of every description are quickly destroyed. The birds arrive in time to destroy the female moth, as it ascends the tree in early spring to deposit its eggs.

THE ALMOND. A writer in the Melbourne Leader publishes the following:—There is no tree that causes less annoyance to the cultivator than the almond, as there is no danger of the fruit being shaken by any wind, and is consequently a valuable tree for shelter, especially in exposed situations, a belt of almond trees on the exposed side of an orchard affording protection to the more tender fruits, and although it never bore fruit, is valuable, the blossoms being the first to make a show in the early spring. There are two sorts of almonds in cultivation, the sweet and the bitter, the sweet almond being used in a green, as well as in a dry state. To any one planting largely I would recommend them to procure a quantity of nuts from any one growing soft shells only, make a seed bed, and sow about the end of June. The trees will be from two feet to three feet high the first year, when they may be planted out where they are to grow. The principal varieties of the almond are the hard shell, sweet kernel, soft shell, sweet kernel, and hard shell, sweet and bitter. The principal sorts catalogued by the leading nurserymen here are:

1. Brande's Jordan. Fruit above 1 1/2 inch long, and 1 inch wide, rather oval, at least more so than most of the other varieties, convex on one side and nearly straight on the other, terminating with a small point, and marked with a network, which is higher on one side than the other, stalk, inserted in a small cavity, shell, very tender, consisting of a network of large fibres, which are easily separated, because the exterior layer is more broken between the thumb and finger, and so porous as to be easily rubbed to dust, kernel, sweet, white, and of fine flavor, fit for table, green, in January, but of use all the winter months in a dry state.

2. Nonpareil. A large fruit, of fine flavor, shell, tender, 1 1/2 inch to 2 inches long, narrower than Brande's Jordan, and a superior fruit.

As the trees require little or no pruning they are peculiarly suitable for shelter to an orchard or for ornamental planting in exposed situations, especially in dry soils.

How to Produce Layers.—In every lot of hens some will be better layers than others. Let us suppose we start with six Houdans, a cock and five hens. Probably out of this five they may lay thirty eggs more per annum than either of the others. Their eggs should be noticed and only these set. By following this for a very few years a very great increase in egg production may be attained. My attention was drawn to this subject by a friend having a Brahma pullet, which laid nearly three hundred eggs in one twelvemonth, though valuable as a fancy bird, and the quality descended to several of her progeny, and I have since found other instances which prove conclusively that a vast improvement might easily be effected in nearly all our breeds were that careful selection of brood stocks made for this purpose which the fancier bestows on other objects. It is to be regretted more is not done in this way, and having more room than I had, I hope myself to make some experiments in this direction shortly. I will say now that I am perfectly certain the number of two hundred eggs per annum might be obtained in a few years with perfect ease were the object systematically sought, and I trust these few remarks may arouse a general attention to it amongst those who keep poultry for eggs only, and who can easily do all that is necessary without any knowledge whatever of fancy points, or any attempt to breed exhibition birds. L. Wright.

IN AND IN BREEDING. During a recent discussion in England, it was stated that the most successful lines of short horns were those in which one animal was the sire of the sire and of the dam also thus making the parents half brother and sister by the same sire out of different dams. This system of breeding had produced some of the finest cattle in the country. It was also said that where cattle were closely inbred and preserved their constitution, they had a tendency to lose color, save perhaps the ears, and to become whiter. Canada Farmer.

TOMATO PUMPKINS. Slice in a slow pan or basin two good sized tomatoes, put them on the stove to cook, while preparing the following batter. Take one cupful of sour cream, half a cupful of sour milk, half of a heaping teaspoonful of saleratus, a little salt, make very thick with flour and spread over the tomatoes, set in an oven to bake. This should be eaten with some sauce, such as sugar-water thickened with flour, seasoned with butter, nutmeg, lemon, or enough good vinegar to make it slightly sour.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 27, 1872.

BREAD.—There has been the usual demand for local consumption and the interior, with a fair export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker rates: Assorted Crackers, 8¢; Boston do, 6¢; Butter do, 6¢; Cream do, 8¢; Graham do, 7¢; Pie do, 6¢; Soda do, first class, 6¢, and second class, 4¢; Santa Clara do, 8¢; Sugar do, 7¢; Water do, 8¢; Oyster do, 7¢; Milk Biscuit, 8¢; Wine do, 8¢; Seed Cake, 10¢; Ha (Grand or Overland), 8¢; Jenny Lind, extra, 8¢; Ginger Cake, 8¢; Ginger Snaps, 12¢; Congress Cakes, 2¢; Wafer Biscuit, 8¢; Pilot Bread, first class, 5¢, and second class, 4¢; Saloon Pilot, 6¢; Ship Biscuit, 3¢; Lemon do, 3¢.

WHEAT.—The market has exhibited but little activity, at lower rates, during the week, the receipts continuing free. Sales aggregate 80,000 sacks fair to choice at \$1 5 1/2 @ 1 6 1/2, the latter price for choice milling, for which the demand is limited. Quotable at the close at \$1 4 1/2 @ 1 6 1/2 for good to choice shipping and milling \$1 100 B. The Liverpool market was telegraphed yesterday at 13s 3d @ 13s 4d—an advance of 2d per cent since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY.—The market has continued firm, with a good export demand, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 15,000 sacks at \$1 10 @ 1 1 1/2, \$1 10 B, which is the range at the close.

OATS.—The demand has been light, at steady rates, during the past week. About 2000 sacks ordinary to choice sold at \$1 50 @ 1 5 1/2, \$1 100 B, which is the range at the close.

HAY.—The receipts have been few during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at \$10 @ 15 50 for ordinary to choice \$1 ton.

STRAW.—Quotable at \$1 20 @ 30 50 per ton for cargo lots.

CORN.—We quote yellow at \$1 00 @ 1 02, \$1 10 B.

CORN MEAL.—Quotable at \$3 @ 2 75, \$1 100 B.

BEANS.—The market remains steady, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, 85¢; Butter and small White, \$1; Pea, \$1; Pink, \$1 100 B.

POTATOS.—The receipts have been liberal, with a good demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at \$1 40 @ 1 75, Carolina, 75¢, \$1 100 B.

ONIONS.—Quotable at \$1 10 @ 100 B.

RYE.—Quotable at \$1 30 @ 1 30, \$1 100 B.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market quiet at \$1 75 @ 100 B.

SEEDS.—Quotable as follows: Canary, 45¢; Flax, 30¢; and Mustard, 2 1/2 @ 3 B.

LIME.—Market remains steady. Sales of 130 California dry, usual selection, at 17 @ 18¢, 1800 sacked at 8 @ 9¢.

TALLOW.—Market quiet at 8 @ 8 1/2¢.

WOOL. There is no improvement to note, either in prices or demand, during the week under review. Sales aggregate 100,000 lbs Fall at full figures. From many districts of the country the wool coming forward in steady and heavy. There have been no transactions in Spring, buyers holding back. The tightness of the money market and the views of purchasers and commission men being at such variance precludes any sales being effected at present. Fair to good qualities of Fall readily command 15 @ 16¢ B, while heavy, woolly and earthy descriptions are totally neglected.

FRUITS.—We quote the following rates for green fruits as follows: Apples, 50¢ @ 1 25 B box; Lemons, 75¢ B; Cranberries, 10¢ B; Gallon; Cherries, 80¢ B; Gooseberries, 40¢ B; Apricots, 50¢ B; Currants, 40¢ B; Raspberries, 10¢ B; Peas, 40¢ B; 25 B box; Plums, 50¢ B; Figs, 30¢ B; Peaches, 40¢ B; Blackberries, 10¢ B; Whortleberries, 40¢ B; Cantaloupes, 50¢ B; Watermelons, 75¢ B; Grapes, 15¢ @ 30¢ B box; 100 B B. Nectarines, 50¢ B; 25 B box; Bananas, 2 1/2 @ 3 B bunch; Strawberries, 40¢ B; 25 B chest; Quinces, 15¢ @ 25 B box; Lemons, 75¢ B; 100 or 125 B box; Oranges, 30¢ B; Pomegranates, 50¢ B; 150 B dozen.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE. Fresh Butter is in free supply for common to fair qualities; choice fresh scarce. Eggs steady. Cheese firm. We quote

BUTTER.—California fresh roll, 32 @ 42¢, with 15¢ for extra; Brisk, 25 @ 30¢; Eastern Brisk, 18 @ 22¢.

CHEESE.—California, 11 @ 14¢; Eastern, 14 @ 17¢.

EGGS.—California, 45¢ B dozen; Eastern, 27 @ 32¢.

CURED MEATS. The following are the jobbing quotations:

HAMS.—California, 14 @ 15¢ B; Oregon, 16¢; Kant on do, Brisk, 20 @ 22¢.

BACON.—California, 13 @ 14¢; Eastern sugar cured Breakfast, 14 @ 15¢; do, clear, 12 @ 13¢.

LARD.—California, 12 @ 13¢; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in lots, 11 @ 12¢, do in cases, 13 @ 14¢, do in kegs, 12 @ 13¢.

FRESH MEATS. The market has continued steady without material change in prices since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF.—For first quality, 10 @ 12¢; second do 8 @ 10¢; third do 6 @ 8¢.

VEAL.—At 12 @ 13¢ B.

MUTTON.—At 10 @ 11¢ B.

LAMB.—10 @ 11¢ B.

POOR Dressed, grain fed, 8 @ 9¢; on foot, grain fed, 5 @ 6¢ B.

POULTRY AND GAME. The supplies have been free with an increased demand at advanced rates since our last weekly review.

FOWLS.—Hens, large, 8 @ 10¢; Spring Chickens 4 @ 5¢; Hens, 8 @ 10¢; do 10 @ 12¢.

DUCKS.—Same at 10 @ 12¢ B.

CHICKENS.—Same at 10 @ 12¢ B.

TURKEYS.—Alive, 20 @ 22¢ B.

QUAIL.—8 @ 10¢ B.

DUCKS.—Wild, 8 @ 10¢ B.

HANS.—8 @ 10¢ B.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS.—Large, 8 @ 10¢ each.

CHICKENS.—Large, 7 @ 9¢ each.

DUCKS.—Same, 8 @ 10¢ each.

HANS.—7 @ 9¢ each.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Time Table of the United States Coast Survey. The height is reckoned from the level of average low water material. When the time in the a. m. column is followed by x, it is after noon, and when in the p. m. column by a, it is forenoon.

SUNSHINE	HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
20	10 30	4 4	9 05	5 1	3 11	0 2	3 04	2 1
21	11 00	4 6	9 51	5 1	3 53	0 2	3 57	2 1
22	11 32	4 8	10 31	5 1	4 19	0 7	4 26	1 8
Oct 1	11 57	7 0	11 16	5 0	4 47	0 5	4 52	1 4
2	12 19	5 3	11 59	4 8	5 14	0 3	5 25	0 9
3	12 40	0 48	1 01	5 1	5 42	0 0	5 29	0 5
4	1 00	1 00	1 00	5 1	6 09	0 6	5 56	0 2

SUN—September 28.

San Francisco, 5 00 A. M. San Jose, 5 44

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, Sept. 16th, 1872.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Special Train of S. F. and N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.00 P. M.

2.00 P. M. Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

2.00 P. M. S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 8.10, 9.20, 10.10, and 11.20 A. M.; 12.10, 1.30, 4.00, 5.15, 6.30, 8.15, 9.20, and 11.30 P. M. (9.20, 11.30 and 3.30 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), 6.30, 8.40, 7.50, 9.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 1.30, 2.40, 4.55, 6.10, 7.55 and 10.10 P. M. Leave Oakland, 7.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 10.00, and 11.10 A. M.; 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50, 5.05, 6.20, 8.05 and 10.20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.20, 9.00 and 11.15 A. M.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.20, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Hayward (for San Francisco), 7.45, 7.00 and 10.40 A. M.; and 3.30 P. M. Leave Fruit Vale, 7.40, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 1.30, 4.00, and 5.30 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent. self

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave San Francisco.....	8:10 A. M.	9:20 P. M.	14:40 P. M.
San Jose.....	10:30 A. M.	5:40 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Albany.....	11:55 A. M.	.....	.....
Hollister.....	12:30 P. M.	.....	.....
Pajaro.....	1:25 P. M.	.....	.....

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Train.
Leave Pajaro.....	.....	.....	12:30 P. M.
Hollister.....	.....	.....	1:00 P. M.
Albany.....	.....	.....	2:00 P. M.
San Jose.....	8:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
Arrive at San Francisco.....	9:30 A. M.	10:10 A. M.	5:30 P. M.

* Leaves at 2:30 P. M. SATURDAYS.

† Sundays excepted.

San Jose Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sunday at 9:30 A. M.; returning, leave San Jose at 5:30 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:35 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
A. C. HANSELL, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLIAMS, General Passenger Agent. April 15

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